THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Prof Ou Correspondent.
LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1867. The Protectorate of Russis over the Danubian Principalities was formerly the Czar's pretext for medding in the affairs of Turkey, and it led to the Bet war. The peace concluded in the most precip-Mate manner at Paris, in order to suit the pleasure of Napoleon, was designed to remove the cause of war, and accordingly the Principalities were put under the protectorate of five powers! The natural consequences of such a step, as predicted in my dence at that time, and now proved by the fact, could not be but to embarrass all Europe at any time when Russia might find it convenient to raise an agitation in Moldavia or Wallachia. England's power being now crippled by the Indian mutiny, the policy of St. Petersburg returns to old schemes against Turkey, and Napoleon, having nothing more to expect frem Esgland, sides with Russia. The Embassadors of France, Russia, Prussis and Sardinia have struck their flags at Constantinople, while Napoleon visits the Queen at Osborne: and England is placed in the disagreeable position either of yielding to France, and abandoning Turkey and Austria, or of preparing for European complications the bearing of which is beyond the calculation of any politician. The question is, in fact, the following: Rusia desires an opportunity for aggression. Austria wishes to keep the Wallachians down, and dreads anything resembling a constitution in the neighborhood of Hungary. Sardinia sides with anybody who is opposed to Austria, and Prussia feels happy whenever she can annoy Austria. England is powerless. Napoleon's plans are less known; he keeps them to himself, and whether he thinks of a war in order to prop up his tottering position in France, or whether it is only that he wishes to put his troublesome cousin Prince Napo-leon out of the way by placing him on the throne of the Principalities, he certainly plays now the game of Russia against England. Respecting his visit to Obberne we cannot say anything; the privacy of the

opposition.
The Emperor of Austria is in a rather disagreeable The Emperor of Austria is in a rather disagreeable position. Russia hates him, France does not care for his interests, Sardinia is an open enemy in Italy, and Prussia a rival in Germany. The English alliance is his only hope. Still, England is unable new to interfere with Continental affairs, except by diplomacy, and the English nation feels no sympathy with the oppressor of Hungary and the champion of the Roman See. The Concordat remains an insurmountable barrier between him and England, and accordingly, when his brother, the Archduke Max Ferdinand, inquired at Buckingham Palace whether a visit of the Emperor might not become a stronger finh of the natural alliance between the two countries, he got the answer that the English Government could not direct public opinion, which expresses itself in England sometimes in a noisy and disagree-

The Times expects a diplomatic settlement of the

affair, the Austrian papers are strongly denouncing

the policy of Napoleon, and the Paris papers are confident that France and the union of the Princi-

ble way. The trial of the Italian conspirators at Paris was failure. One of the most interesting incidents was to acknowledged fact that the Paris police were used to open suspected letters in transitu. We knew it long ago, but now it has been acknowledged pub-licly. The Moldavians show, however, that they are just as proficient in civilization as their Parisian pro-ptotypes. The Anti-Unionist Kaimakan has followed just as proficient in civilization as their Parisian proptotypes. The Anti-Unionist Kaimakan has followed the example of Napoleon in suppressing the freedom of the Press, and in influencing the elections, and his Unionist opponents stole his private letters from his deak and published them in the Russian organs. We see from them that Lord Clarendon has countenanced Vogorides and approved his measures concerning the Press. This is quite in keeping with the character of the noble Lord, who approved at Paris the speech of Count Walewski when he tried to bully Belgium into a modification of the laws concerning the freedom of the Press.

Mr. Bright has been unanimously returned to Parliament for Birmingham. We hope to see, likewise, Cobden and Milner Gibson soon in their seats.

A great case is pending now before the Paris Courts. The creditors of Mr. Charles Thurneysseo, the great banker, who has cleared out and fled to the United States, leaving debts to the amount of sixteen millions francs behind him, try to prove that Mr. August Thurneyssen, the man of the Crédit

Mr. August Thurneyssen, the man of the Crédit Mobilier and of the house Stieglitz, was a partner Judgment is to be delivered in a fortnight.

Eugene Sue has died in exile at Annecy, in Sardi-

PRIORESS BEATEN AGAIN. We find in The London News of Wednesday, 12th inst. the following summary of the race for the Sussex County cup at Lewes on the preceding day, from which it appears that five horses ran, and that the American mare Prioress came in fourth. Here is the

The Sussex County cup; value 200 sovereigns, by subscriptions of 10 sovereigns each, with 50 added three-year-olds, 7 st. 7 lb; four-year-olds, 8 st. 12 lb ave-year-olds, 9 st. 5 lb; six-year-olds and aged, 9 st. Goodwood cup conditions, two miles. (16 subs.) Mr. J. S. Deuglas's Tournament, by Touchstone, 3 year 7 stone 7 lb (Fordham). Mr. C. Snewing's Polestar, 5 years, 9 stone 1 lb (Fistume). Mr. Howard's Chevaller d'Industrie, 3 years, 7 stone 7 lb (Fistume). urnament, by Touchstone, 3 years.). Hughes). R. Ten Broeck's Prioress, 4 years, 7 stone 5 ii hariton)i.

Judge Holmes of Cape May, an experienced wreck master, has invented a self-bailing and self-righting life-bost.

SCHOONER GANDY ASHORE.

The schooner John W. Gandy of Cape May, Capt. Hewett, from Philadelphia for Providence, R. I., went schere at Fire Island on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Four persons were on board at the time, all of whom were saved. The luggage and two boys were put on board another echooner bound for Boston. The J. W. Gandy was laden with egg coal, and sprung aleak, in consequence of which she was beached to save the lives of the crew.

lives of the crew.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND SAVANNAH.

We are pleased to learn that Messrs. Brigham

Baldwin & Ce. have made all the arrangements to put

two large propellers on the line between this port and

New-York. They will commence running in October,
with boats hired for the purpose. By next February, it is anticipated, the boats which are to remain p manently on the route will be finished. They are manestly on the route will be finished. They are to be fitted up with elegant passenger accommodations, and it is expected that they will make the trip in bout the same length of time it is now accomplished y our side-wheel steamers. It is worthy of all praise that our merchants are making such exertions for cheap and speedy transportation. It is also a good sign of the health and activity of our commercial rela-tions. [Savannah Republican, Aug. 21.

THE CANADIAN SEAT OF GOVERNMENT .- The Mon. treal Transcript says, that private letters received by the Arabia, state that Her Majesty has selected Mont real as the permanent seat of Government, but that the official announcement of the fact will not be made until the Provincial Parliament again assembles.

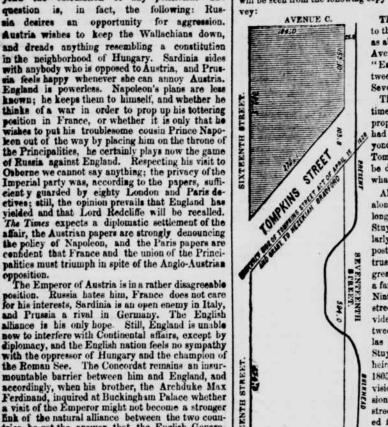
RIOT AT TORONTO, CANADA. - A riet took place at Riot at Toronto, Canada.—A riet took place at Toronto, night of 19th, among the cabmen and cartmen of the city. About 1,000 persons were assembled. It seems that these men have strong objections to the existence of the omnibus and freight truck lines to and from the steambeat wharves and railroad stations, and they had come to the conclusion that the best way to end the obnazious competition would be to break up the vehicles used in carrying it on. They broke open the doors of the omnibus station, drew out seven or eight of the emmibuses into the street, and proceeded to destroy four or five of them. They were induced to disporse by the city authorities assuring them that attention would be paid to all their reasonable combinates. No arrests were made.

THE CREAT LOWBER BARCAIN. WHERE AND WEAT THE PROPERTY IS. Lowber Tries to Bribe Assistant Aldermen-

HIS TITLE VOID BY LEGAL DECISION BROTHER B- AND THE \$15,000.

Since the recent fisticuff attack upon a Councilman by Mr. Robert W. Lowber, a new interest has been given to the great bargain in which he is interested. Councilman Ottarson, under an impression that he had heard of the job before, denounced it as an improper bargain, and voted against it when the Board of which he is a member, in February last, without proper inquiry, voted to purchase the property. He reiterated this opinion when an attempt was made to compel the payment of the purchase meney under the judgment and execution subsequently obtained. For this expression of opinion, he was assaulted by Lowber,

the result of the assault being without personal damage, further than the knocking down of Mr. Lowber, the assailant. To show the nature of the bargian thus denounced as a swindle, the Councilman submits the following brief sketch of the property, the location of which will be seen from the following copy of the official sur-



The block to be sold to the city embraces, as above shown, from Avenue C to the words 'East River, " between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.

That Lowber, at the time he offered the property to the city, had no valld title beyoud the inner line of Tompkins street, wil be distinctly shown in what follows. All the property

along this shore belonged to old Governor Stuyvesant, and regularly descended to his posterity. In 1802 Petrus Stuyvesant, his great-grandson,owned a farm reaching from Ninth to Twenty third street. This he divided in his will between his sons Nicholas W. and Peter G. Stuyvesant. These heirs succeede 1805, their line of division being the extension of Stuyvesant street, which, protracted far into the river. would run across this Lowber block; but the high-water mark on Seventeenth street then extended above Avenue A. About

1824, the Corpora-

tien projected East street and Tompkins street as the exterior lines along the river from Grand street to Twenty-third street. It 1826, upon the request of the Corporation, the Legislature of the State-the only power which can establish and after lines along navigable waters—confirmed the line of Tompkins street, as laid down in the map printed herewith. At that period all that region was under water, and the water-lots and lands between Tompkins street and the natural shore were granted to the adjoining owners by due

process of law.

To show how distinctly all grants and rights whateever were restricted within the line of Tompkins street, we turn to the records of the Superior Court of this city, January, February, March and April, 1854, where we find two cases in point, viz: Etiphalet Nott (of whom Lowber obtained such title as he has) against the City and others, and Belmont, Griffin et al. against Nott, Lowber and the City. These suits decided the titles descended from the Suyvesants so conclusively that, without further statement, we provided to much from the oninion of the Court prepared to much from the oninion of the Court prepared to much from the oninion of the Court prepared to much from the oninion of the Court prepared to much from the oninion of the Court prepared to much from the oninion of the Court prepared to much from the oninion of the Court prepared to much from the oninion of the Court prepared to much from the oninion of the Court prepared to much from the oninion of the Court prepared to much from the oninion of the Court prepared to much from the original of the State of New-York, and that the Corporation of the City of New-York has no right or power to establish such exterior line. street, we turn to the records of the Superior Court of ceed to quote from the opinion of the Court, prepared and delivered by Judge Murray Hoffman:

VI. The last subject of consideration was the effect of the act of the Legislature of the 11th day of May, 18%, upon the questions in the case, and the rights of the parties.

It will be noticed that the complaint in the suit of Not vs. Thayer and others, sets forth, that Theyer and Flagg had applied for a grant of land under water which reaches to Avenue D, as laid down on the map E made under the order of Feb., 1854, and which comprises land running further into the river than the ex-terior line of Tompkins street; that the proper commit-tee was about to report in favor of such grant; and the Corporation state in their answer, that they are advised these defendants are entitled to such grant. These defendants insist upon their right to these four

parcels.
On the other side, the plaintiff Nott asks in his complaint, that he be declared entitled to the grants of plaint, that he be declared entitled to the grants of these parcels whenever made by the Corporation; and that Thayer & Flagg be prohibited from receiving

them.
So it appears that a grant for a considerable parce beyond Tompkins street has been prepared and ap proved by counsel, to be given to Campbell & Moody extending from 19th to 20th street, and from the east evening wide of Tompkins street to the easterly side of Avenue D, but the Controller has refused to deliver it; and further, that the Gas Light Company have received a grant of a parcel opposite their premises, between 21st and 22d streets, also extending to the east-

ward of Tompkins street.

The Counsel of the Corporation [Robt. J. Dillon] upon the trial, has submitted these questions to the Court; asking, however, as I understand him, that the operation of the act of 1835 should be adjudicated; and he has suggested a doubt whether that act does really consequently the convey any such

ne has suggested a coult whether that at desired confer any right of soil, or power to convey any such right, upon the Corporation.

It is clear, upon the principles I have previously stated, that as between the plaintiff Nott and these defendants, the latter could have no right to any of the fendants, the latter could have no right to any of the parcels except the most northerly triangular strip. The line of Tompkins street being the new base upon which rights the further grants should be adjudged, and the lines then regulated by the streets, it is obvious that the plaintiff Nott would be entitled to the parcels, with the exception noticed. And again, as Francis Griffin's estate is the owner, on Tompkins street, of the strip between 18th and 19th streets, acquired as early as 18t6 and 1848, that estate would be entitled to the triangular northerly piece before mentioned.

But after much consideration, I am mable to see how the Corporation has any power to make a valid grant of land under water beyond the limit of Tompkins street. I cannot therefore adjudge, either that the Corporation has any power to make a relief the Corporation be at liberty to consummate the grant to Thayer and Flagg, or judicially to pronounce in favor of the demand of the plaintiff Nott. My viewe and reasons are these:

On the 12th day of November, 1832, Benjamin Wright, the Street Commissioner, made a report to the

On the 12th day of November, 1832, Benjamin Wright, the Street Commissioner, made a report to the Common Council of a plan for the permanent regulation of that part of the city lying between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets, the Third avenue and the East River. (Document No. 32, Board of Assist, vol. 2, p. 228.) This report was read in evidence, and it states the line of a buikhead as the line to be fixed southwardly down to Fifteenth street, thence eastwardly along Fifteenth street to Tompkins street, and thence along Tompkins street as before established. This line is described as running along the edge of the flats; and it is particularly laid down on the map marked C, made under the order of Feb. 25, 1854. It was, with a trifling exception, inside of Tompkins street.

the 8th of February, 1833, a resolution, which resolving that the parties of Nov. 12, 1832, as deline-ated on a map accompanying such report, be adopted whenever the parties holding water grants between Fifteenth and Twenty-fifth streets shall enter into legal covenants in relation to their surrendering their pres-ent grants which are bounded by Tompkins street, and

taking out new ones bounded by the new line proposed as the exterior has of the city, and depositing the same with the Street Commissioner. In February, 1835, a memorial of the Corporation was presented to the Legislature, the centents of which are sufficiently set forth in a report of a Select Committee of the Assembly of the 22d of April. It stated that by the present plan the exterior line of an eastern section of the city requires the displacing of a great extent and depth of water; and immense quantities of earth would be necessary to fill up the space between the above and a bulkhead corresponding with said line, the expense of which would be inexpedient; and prayed that a law might be passed granting authority to arrange, regulate and after, in such manner as they may he reafter decide upon, the map of the city between Thirteenth and Twenty-third streets, the First avenue and the East River. The Committee recommended

that the prayer be granted, and that purpose.

This led to the act of May 11, 1835, the provisions of which are merely these: "That it should be lawful ful for the Mayor, &c., to adopt such plan as they might deem expedient for regulating and laying out that part of the city which lies between Thirteenth and Twenty-third streets, the First avenue and the East River; and to designate and direct where the East River; and to designate and affect where the permanet exterior line or street, castward of such part of the said city shall be in place of that part of Tompkins street which now lies or is laid out to the castward thereof on the present map or plan of the city."

"Buch plan as may be adopted for the regulation of the castward there out of the above-mentioned part of the

"Tompkins street which now lies or is laid out to the "eastward thereof on the present map or plan of the "city."

"Such plan as may be adopted for the regulation and laying out of the above-mentioned part of the city, or for the permanent extrior line or street thereof, shall become and be deemed in law as part of the map or plan of the said city." [Sossion Laws, 1835, p. 309.]

Soon after the passage of the act, and by a resolution approved the 30th Sept. 1835, the Common Council resolved that the plan reported on the 12th of Nov. 1832, by Benjamin Wright, be adopted, and the exterior line or street there laid down be approved of according to such plan; provided, that the grant of the let of August, 1825, to Flack and Gouvernear be surrendered and canceled, according to the terms of a certain instrument between A. M. Bruen and Matthias Bruen and the Common Counci, dated the 11th of April, 1835, deposited with the Sreet Commissioner. This surrender does not appear to lave been made.

In relation to this act of 1835, i appears to me that the Legislature did not intend to grant, and it cannot be construed into a grant or authority to go beyond Tompkins street.

1. The memorial, the repor, the adoption of Wright's plan in February, 1833, and the resolution of September, 1835, demonstrate that the Corporation sought only, and the Legislature sanctioned only, an alteration in the map of the city and of the exterior line as fixed by the statute of \$25, and that such alteration was to be made within he line so fixed.

2. It was necessary to apply to the Legislature for an alteration of the map of the city, which, when once made, was unchangeable, except by legislative power. This was provided in the statute of 1807, and continued to be the law whenever new streets were laid out, or old ones varied.

3. There is not a word in the act giving a right to any soil under water beyond Tempkins street, upon any construction which the word will bear. There is not a phrase which authorizes the city to grant such other soil—nor

concinde that the Corporation have the power under this statute of 1835, we must conclude as a matter of law, that the power to change the map in a certain particular, passed expressly without the slightest view of granting new land, is to operate as a conveyance of the large space now claimed, without a word similar to what the State has always employed to transfer its

title.

I am brought to the conclusion that the establish-I am brought to the conclusion that the establishment of the exterior lines as proposed in the ordinance of July 3 and of November 27, 1850, was wholly unauthorized, and that the grants of the Corporation, for any strip beyond Tompkins street, would be invalid. The result therefore is, that I adjudge the rights of the parties upon the basis of Tompkins street being actually the exterior street of the city, at all the points involved in this controversy.

After bringing to a decision all the other points, lader leffman makes the following explicit and con-

Judge Hoffman makes the following explicit and conclusive judgment as to the Tompkins street exterior

take, use, or grant any such latd comprised within the said limits.

so the case rested until the General Term of the Superior Court in July, 1857, only last month, when it came up on appeal, and all the points were fully argued and passed upon by the full bench, Judge Duer, Slosson and Woodruff. Judge Hoffman's decision as to the point that neither the Corporation nor any person except the people of the State had any ow of right whatever to any territory beyond the line of Tompkins street was fully affirmed. And it is worthy of remark that the Judges in this case are the very soundest and most able upon municipal rigits

ard privileges of any in the country.

This conclusively demolishes enything like a real title to the ground represented is the white space in the above map. But it is worth while to show how the pretense of a title was obtained. The first that hear of Mr. Lowber in connection with the property, in a public way, is in 1852-53, and as his own story will best tell what we wish to explain, we will quote from the testimony taken before Recorder Tillou in 1853, in regard to the corruptions alleged against the Common Council of 1852. The witness we now bring forward is Robert W. Lowler:

bring forward is Robert W. Lowber:

City and County of New York, st.-Robert W. Lowber of said city, being duly aworn, this lith due of April, 1833, deposes and says as foolows: I reside at No. 183 Eighth street, and am a manufacturer. About the lat of February, 1851, I agreed with Dr. Nett for the property known as Stayvesant Cove, on the East River, at which time there was a contract existing between Herekiah Bradford and Silvanus Gedney, then Superintendent of Streets, for all the stroet dirt ind garbage taken from four or five of the Wards nearest the immediate property: this contract was to pay the Superintendent seven cents per cart load for the dirt delivered, from which a leduction of one cent per load was to be allowed for the services of Diodate Brainard, as an Inspector.

as an Inspector.

This contract was assumed by me, and from the 1st February, 1851, Mr. Gedney was paid by me six cents per load for all the

load for the dischession, considering a control of blodate Brainard, as an Inspector.

This contract was assumed by me, and from the 1st February, 1851, Mr. Gedney was paid by me six emits per load for all the dirt reveived there. This contract expred the lat June, 1851, and was renewed for me in the name of Diodate Brainerd, conditioned for the payment of six cents per load, at which rate Mr. Gedney was paid for all the dirt delivered during his continuance in office, a contract was then male by me with George White, Gedney's ancessor in office, to continue to the 1st September, 1852, with the understanding that t should continue for a longer period, and until the expiration of his term of office, previded I paid him regularly each month in cents per load for all the dirt received by me, and would agree to take at any time any additional amount he might choose to send from other Wards, beside those specified in the contract. This acreement is now in force; the schedule hereto annexed, marked A, is a true exhibit of all the moneys paid by me to Silvanus Gedney or George White, and is prepared from the receipts from the Superintendent's Department now in my hands.

During the month of May, 1852, I was applied to by George White, then Superintendent of Streets, for a lease of several lots, to be used by him as dumping bround for manure, and also for a portion of the builkhead upon which to place a dumping board. At this time I was receiving from Bleard Totten and others, who were removing dirt from the Roosevelt street dumping board, portions of the dirt taken from there by them, and being desirous of making some arrangements whereby I could rely upon receiving a certain amount, or the whole of said dirt, so that I might know with certainty that I could obtain dirt cought to find a pagning the builkhead adjouring thereto as might be necessary for his dumping board, and for the use of the vassels taking manure, so long as he should continue to have brought to me the refuse dirt from the Roosevelt arteet board; whi

Committee on Wharver, Piers and Slips in the Board of Aldermen.

I and also, in April, 1852, applied for an alteration of the exterior line of the East Biver, which application was then pending. In reply to these objections, Alderman Barr stated that he did not see why the city should not pay for the use of the property, and that he, said Barr, might as well have it has any-body, as I did not want it; that it had cost him a good deal of money to be elected, and that he meant to get it back, and that if the lease was executed by me in the manner proposed by him, he would see that the resolution was reported by Alderman Smith, and permission given me to fill in the property, and that the resolution fixing the exterior line, as applied for by me, should be passed. I said to him then, when that was done, I could talk with him further about a lease, but would make no arrangement with him until that was done. During this conversation Alderman Barr gave me to understand that unless a satisfactory arrangement was made, he did not think anything could be done.

versation Alderman Barr gave me to understand that unless a satisfiestery arrangement was made, he did not think anything could be done.

The like conversations were had on two other occasions. No lease has been executed, and the resolutions passed by the Board of Assistants in May, 1832, are still in the hands of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips in the Board of Aldermen.

At this time it was also proposed to me by Alderman Barr, that I would agree to sell to the city six or eight lots for an emisrant working house, the price of such lots being named by me at \$1,700 each—that if I would agree to sell them at that price he would undertake that the city should agree to buy them and pay therefor from \$2,300 to \$2,500 per lot; that the deed must be made, expressing such a consideration, while I should receive but \$1,700 per lot, named by me to him as the price.

price he would undertake that the city should agree to buy them and pay therefor from \$2.300 to \$2.00 per lot, that the deed must be made, expressing such a consideration, while I should receive but \$1,700 per lot, named by me to him as the price.

In relation to this, he also said, he must make a good thing out of it, and that if he did, he would push the other matter—meaning the reduction on my applications then pending in the Comment. Active the property was located, and that he, Early work Kelly of Beckman street, who, he stated, had the explain to him where the property was located, and that he, Early would see Kelly and make him buy it. I did accordingly call on Mr. Kelly, and was informed that Ald. Barr had seen him on the subject, and had urged upon him the property gain on Mr. Kelly and make him buy it. I did accordingly call on Mr. Kelly and make him buy it. I did accordingly call on Mr. Kelly and may self, and he leaghingly remarked the him of the purchase, but that he had no intention of doing so, as such property was not needed, their intention being, if any was needed, to use a portion of the Alma-House property belonging to the city; i then stated to Mr. Kelly what had passed between Ald. Barr and myself, and he leaghingly remarked that it was one of Barr's schemes; I subsequently stated to Ald. Barr that Alm. House, to which Ald. Barr replied that they ould not do that, that he meant to drive them out of Canal street, and would make him buy the property.

The property never has been sold by me for this purpose. In reference to the lease for the dumping ground and bulkhead, I have been told by Mr. White that both Ald. Barr and Brisley have repeatedly called on him and stated that unless such an arrangement, with other arrangements, was made by him, whereby they should participate in the benefits accruing from contracts in his Department, they should stop his supplies and have his saccounts investigated.

After the passage of the resolution by the Roard of Assistant Alderman Bout on special to mak in pair, and thouse, pair, or and make up the property acts quired in the gram was all the pair of the control of the city and the owners of the adjacent property, although by the grant of such ferry it was expressly conditioned that the grantees therein should be at all expenses necessary for the accommodation of the ferry, and in consequence of such conditions being imposed upon such grantees, the grant of said ferry had been made at a rent almost nominal, being but \$25 per year.

Buring the month of November last, I was informed by Mr. Shepherd Knapp that he had applied to Alderman Smith, early in the Summer, to have passed a resolution, requiring to be built at the foot of Fourierent street. East River, two piers for the accommodation, the was smith stated to him that Alderman Brisley and introduced him to Mr. Knapp, to whom he, Mr. Knapp, explained his views and wishes in relation to the piers, as he supposed satisfactority to Alderman Brisley and introduced him to Mr. Knapp, to whom he, Mr. Knapp, explained his views and wishes in relation to the piers, as he supposed satisfactority to Alderman Brisley and introduced him to Mr. Knapp, called upon Alderman Smith to know why it had not been offered, and was informed by him that he had not made it all right with Brisley but that Brisley would again and upon him, which he did do, and Mr. Knapp, skill no resolution, was effered and Alderman Smith to know which and upon him, which he did do, and Mr. Knapp, will not understand from Alderman Brisley and the supposed strength of the propriet of the measure should be made right; the resolution was called to the made right; in the confident expectation on the part of Alderman Brisley and the propriety of the measure should be properly anderstood. About the middle of December, 1822, the resolution for building such piers was effected, I believe, by Alderman Smith that it would be made right; the resolution was not offered; that be allowed the

tions for the appointment of a commission of scientific men report to the City on the subject of the exterior line of the East River, the resolutions were not passed, and they have not since

River, the rescisions were not passed, and they have now have been passed.

During the Spring of 1832, application was made to me by Goorge White, the Superintendent of Streets, for my consent to allow him to furnish Milton G. Fmith, the brother of Alderman Wesley Smith, a portion of the dirt being sent to me from Roosevelt street, stating that Alderman Smith had seen him upon the subject, and threatened that unless he did so, he would risp his supplies for cleaning streets, and cause an investigation to be made in his accounts; that he, White, informed me that he had refused to accede to the demand of Alderman Smith, and he had refused to accede to the demand of Alderman Smith, and to be made in accede to the demand of Alderman Smith, and had been subjected to much annoyance and trouble therefor; that subsequently Aldermen Smith and Barr alleged that there were ingelpfeltings in his department, and that unless they were allowed to participate in them, they would rip be who's ecaeern up and step his supplies; that it had been proposed to his to restind the contract made with me, whereby the department

cern up and step his supplies; that it had been puspeed to him to resulted the contract made with me, whereby the department was receiving six easts per load for the first delivered, and no contract made with some party that they, flushe and flars, should name, at two casts per load—it being understeed that that party should contract wish me at the six cents per load—the difference being four cents per load, which was to accrue to the bearing of flushes and flars, that he, white, declined to enter into any such arrangement, but that he should carry out the contract with me in good faith, and that they would show that sill noneay ever medived by him had been paid over to the City Treasury.

The paper now produced marked exhibit B, and hereunte an exact, is a copy of the communication spoken of in my examination, as being handed by me to Assistant Alderman Bouton. In the Spring of 15.2 I was applied to by the foreman of an engine house. See price was viven him, and in Jane of the same year he called en me again, and stated that Alderman Bouton from the terms upon which I would sell. The lot designated by him as the one they would wish, was on the ortherly side of Thitecenth street, adjoining the foundry of D. D. Badger a Co. Such written statement was given him by me, for Alderman Smith, and he subsequently saw me, and told me that Alderman Smith said they would purchase the lot at the price named. The price I samed was, I think, one housand six hundred dollars, not exceeding one thousand even hundred dollars.

Nothing further was beard by use of the matter until Fall, when Thaddeus B. Glover applied to me to purchase the same lot.

It was sold by me to him for \$1.700. On consummating the

when Thaddeus B. Glover applied to me to purchase the same lot.

It was sold by me to him for \$1,700. On consummating the purchase. I was informed by Mr. Glover that he did not purchase the lot for himself, but for the city, who were to pay \$2,000 for the same; that he himself made but very little for his trouble, not \$100.

By others I was informed that Aiderman Smith and Assistant Aiderman Ring seals received \$100. The deed from me was to said Glover, the consideration being \$1,700, who the same day was to convey it to the city, and he told me the consideration was to he \$2,000. Several days elapsed after it was agreed by Glover to make his payment to me before such payment was nade, the delay being caused, as he represented, by the attorwas to be \$2,000. Several days elapsed after it was agreed by filower to make his payment to me before such payment was made, the delay being caused, as he represented, by the attor ney who was searching the title for the city not having completed his examinations, and that he could not pay me until hwas in a condition to receive the mency from the city. The price I named in my statement was the price I was publicly offering the lots at that time. ROBERT W. LOWBER. Sworn before me, the 1th day of April, 1853, and examined en that day and the several days above named.

P. R. Tullou, Recorder.

From this testimony we gather that Mr. Lowber sometimes known as "Brother Brown," then had no title, that he knew he had none, and that, other means failing, he tried to bribe the Common Council to give him one. But he failed in this corrupt effort, and so far as a careful and authoritative judicial decision declares, he has now no better title than he had then. But since 1851 he has filled out the white space in the map. Having done so, somebody, in 1856, got up a petition for a market on the east side of the city, to which petition a great many names were signed by one person. The history of this resolution is fully shown in Controller Flagg's affidavit of last week. This was the excuse for directing the Controller to ad vertise for a market site. He did so. Proposals were sent in by R. W. Lowber and the Dry Dock Company. Competition was practically shut off by the terms of the resolution, which required a block of ground containing from fifty-five to sixty-five regular lots-evidently pointing to Lowber's new-made land and that only. Advertisement having been made, the Councilmen on the 12th of December last, directed the Controller to buy Lowber's lots for \$196,000. The Aldermen failed to concur, and the resolution passed over to the Common Council of 1857. It was sent to the Councilmen's Committee on Markets; they reported favorably Jan. 19; on the 21st it came up for action, was "ordered to a third reading forthwith," and passed, 46 to 8. The Aldermen concurred and it went to the Mayor. Mr. Wood utterly refused to hace anything to do with it, for reasons never made known, and it became a law by lapse of time.

The Controller, however, did not obey, for the sim ple but satisfactory reason that no legal appropriation had been made, nor any authority given to raise the money. His position is upon the Charter, which

reads as follows:

"The Common Council shall not have authority to borrow
any sums of money whatevor on the credit of the Corporation
except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such
loan shall be made, unless authorized by a special act of the
Legislature."

This was fully recognized by the Lowber party

themselves, who went or sent to Albany last Wister to get a special act to raise the \$200 000. They failed. Again, the Charter says that no head of a Department shall incur any expense, whether ordered by the Common Council or not, unless previous appropriation But the bargain went on, and in March Mr. Lowber

presented to the Controller a paper purporting to be a deed to the Corporation, approved by the Counsel to the Corporation, who certified that he had examined the title, and it was all correct. Mr. Flagg declined payment, and Lowber at once sued the city. The case was referred to Daniel E. Sickles, and he reported in favor of Lowber's claim, and inferentially indersed the title which the Superior Court had declared void. Upon this report judgment was immediately issued, and the city property levied upon. Mr. Busteed had used all efforts in vain to induce the Controller to pay, and throughout the case has appeared rather against than for the people.

At last Mr. Lowber came again to the Common

Council, and resolutions were adopted ostensibly to prevent the sale of the property upon which he had levied, but really to hurry the proceedings and enforce navment before there was a noise made about it. At this juncture, Mr. Flagg and Judge Whiting made application for a stay of proceedings, which was granted by Judge Peabody; and at the September Term of the Supreme Court an effort will be made to

reopen the case.

But notwithstanding this order—a simple asking of two tax-payers to be shown that the title is good and the transaction strictly legal—the Aldermen convenin special session, and, after indulging in a tirade o abuse and blackguardism of "Old Flagg," and the necessary laudation of "Galorious Dick," pass resolutions, 9 to 3, spurring Busteed to new efforts to wring the \$200,000 out of the treasury. The Councilmen 32 to 11, concur, and we presume the Acting Mayor will approve the deed. However, the order of Cour stops the Corporation Counsel, and so the resolutions

are of no effect. From the sworn statement of Mr. Lowber that he did try to bribe the Common Council of 1852 to extend the water-line so as to embrace this block, the reader may infer how the business has been managed. He will naturally ask, if this is all fair, and above board, why not show it? If it is a valid bargain why this extreme haste to get the money? If all was right, why did not the Mayor eign it; and what mean the hints and invendoes and the significant mention of "Ben," and all that sort of thing ? O. course, no one will presume that it would be possible under any circumstances to bribe a member of the present Common Council, for "they are all honorable men;" and for their own justification, they should show how unfounded these suspicions are. They will have an opportunity next month, which they will no doubt gladly embrace. But why are they in such a hurry to get the money? They are not interested, not fifteen cents, much less fifteen thousand dollars; so they at least can afford to wait We close the subject for the present with a record of the vote on the resolutions to enforce payment.

of the vote on the resolutions to enforce payment.

IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
YEAS-Ald. Wilson, Coulter, Harris, Healy, Clancy, Adams, McCouneil, Moneshan, McSpedon-9.
NAYS-Tucker, Blunt, Owen-3.
IN THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.
YEAS-Councilmen H. Smith, Bultoel, Monroe, Baulch, J. Retally, Blekford, Waugh, Crane, Gilmartin, Warner, Phillips, Crawford, Franswoy, Hemphill, Rochner, Van Tine, Sielies, Colver, Miller, Boole, Rhodes, McLaughlin, Doty, J. W. Hunt, Kelly, M. Smith, Reynolds, Schappert, Wallace, Dunn and Hopper-32. Hopper-32.

NAYS-Councilmen Von Glahn, Hughes, Campbell, Chap-man Ottason, Jones, Mitchell, Ryer, Haswell, Byrdsall and McCabill-11.

INCORPORATION OF NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y .- At the approaching term of the Court of Sessions of Westhester County, to be held at the Court-House in the Villege of Bedford on the first Monday of October, an application will be made for an order incorporating the Village of New-Rochelle The census has just been taken, and the necessary maps and papers describing the proposed boundary lines have been prepared From present indications it is believed that there will be no further opposition of importance manifested sgainst the proposed incorporation of the village; and, should such prove to be the case, a system of drainage will probably be carried out by the Trustees and private enterprises commenced, which will not only make New-Rochelle as healthy as it is beautiful, but also one of the most flourishing villages in the State. Certain it is that men of the right stamp have taken hold of the matter with the determination to push the place ahead, if there is any possibility of doing so.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL

The American State Council met yesterday in Gothic Eall, in Brooklyn, at noon; 170 delegates registers

Mr. JESSE C. DANN, the President, called the meet ing to order. He asked if there was a clergyman pre-ents if so, he was invited to open the meeting with prayer. There was none, and Mr. Dann said that when the Council was organized he would present his views of the present condition and policy of the American party. The reading of the minutes of the last Council was

dispensed with, they having been printed.

In answer to a general invitation, a delegate stated that in Onondaga County the American party stood firm, and were anxious to have a straight out American ticket nominated as soon as possible [Loud applause, sufficiently indicating the feeling of the Council.]

plause, sufficiently indicating the feeling of the Comcil.

Mr. CHESTER COLEMAN reported from Canadaigua Council a resolution in favor of a law for the more of fectual protection of mechanics, and another in opposition to fusion with any party.

Mr. DUGANNE moved that a committee of five a resolutions be appointed.

Mr. Bailing, of Saratogs, would have the committee increased.

Ald. Fullmer, while the resolution was being wrote or lower their standard one peg on either all [Applause].

A DELEGATE from Sullivan County reported against fusion. Ditto from Dutchess, Troy, and Old Council of the Ninth Ward.

The President was then called upon to give his views.

views.

Mr. CLIVER said that gentlemen had got up and stated what they had to say in a glory ballelujan way.

He would be glad to hear what the President had to Attorney General Cushing would be glad to have

the doors thrown open.

Mr. Pack moved that brothers of good standing be admitted on giving their names.

A GRYLLEMAN was afraid that they would vote as they did last year.
Another GENTLEMAN was afraid that the hall would

Another GENTLEMAN was alread that the hair would not be large enough.

Mr. CUSHINO was in favor of the original resolution.

The party was like an ounnibus, never full.

A motion to appoint a committee on admission, with power to admit, was earried by a vote of 50 to 28, Messrs. Hadley, Dean, Briggs, Peck and Ferdon were appointed and sent out.

After a while President DANN read his address, as

follows:
GENTLEMEN: Meeting as we do at a time when the GENTLEMEN: Meeting as we do at a time when the near approach of the State election draws attantion to preparatory arrangements, the question naturally arises whether the spirit, vigor and discipline of the forces we can bring into the field are such as assure us that we shail make a gallant and honorable fight. From the position I have the honor to hold in the State Council, and the correspondence with the various sub ordinate Councils incident to my office, you expect may be intimately acquainted with the condition of the party and able to express an opinion as to its prospects. Although the views I derive from my official intercourse with the Councils since the semi-annual meeting of the State Council at Troy are most encouraging, it is not necessary that I should make any detailed explanation of what I have learned from this source to you, who are fresh from your respective

meeting of the State Council at Troy are most encouraging, it is not accessary that I should make any detailed explanation of what I have learned from this source to you, who are fresh from your respective account of your particular localities than I am able to impart. It is, perhaps, more fitting that I should have before you the broader views which I have formed from watching the general current of political events. But I must here say that my confidence in the triumph of American principles does not rest on any thing that has been done or failed to be done by the political weather-cocks that veer with every change in the direction of the wind, turning in their oscillations around the steady pivot of a selfish hope of office. My expectation of the success of the American party is founded on an abiding conviction of the soundness of its principlet—on a conviction of the absolute necessity of the reforms it contemplates to the welfare of the country and the permanence of our institutions. I have confidence in that instinctive patriotism which loves its native country, and grown warm with indignation when it is either polluted by the tread of a foreign foe or ruled by the influence of a foreign population; which venerates its institutions, is proud of the fame of its great men, holds fast the traditions handed down from the founders of the Republic, and would guard our rich political inheritance against the innovations of ignorant or designing surruders. I have confidence in the citizens who deplore and would pladly remedy the abuses which prevail in our elections, and the corruptions that have invaded our legislative assemblies. I have confidence in the sentiment which the fathers of the Republic deeply implanted in the minds of our people, of aversion to any violen of ecclesiastical influence with the civil power. Confidence in the indignation which is naturally provoked by the attempts of a pricethood owing allegiance to a foreign hierarchy to control the politics of the country. I know that my own heart inst widely shared by my fellow-citizens. That the principles of our party are congenial to the sentiments of the American people, is proved by the ready recoption given them as they were announced. Three years age the existence of the American party was just beginning to attract public attention. Within eighteen manths from that time it had carried important elections in a large number of the States of the Union, and but for the intervention of an unparalleled excitement on another question, was on the high road to a great national victory. It had risen to this proud position with little aid from the public press or free popular oratory, and in defiance of a wide-spreadurgialice against its peculiar organization. Never we there a more striking illustration of the power of trulk to propagate itself by its own unaided merit. If the good seed had not fallen into a congenial soil it would not have germinated so readily, and so quickly have shot up is a heavy and luxuriant growth. If, as the harvest ripened, it was blighted by an unlooked for storm, we have the same seed and the same soil with a prospect of more tranquil weather. Our principles must triumph because they meet deeply-falt wants of the country. They are no more effaced from the public mind because we failed to carry the Presidential election than the sun is blotted out of the heavens when a tempest fills the sky and hides it from our view. The great political storm which raged last year has spent its force. Missouri, which we lost in the Presidential clection, has lately elected an American Governor. In Pennayivania, where we made but a feeble show of strength last Fall, Mr. Wilmet is running for Governor with a fair prospect of election on a letter in which he has taken most decided grounds in favor of all the leading reforms advocated by the American party. In Massachasetts the Republicans have been compelled to adopt the candidate nominated by an American State Convention. It is true that we do not yet behold in these States the researchers of large sta

candidates may now be safely counted on in support of significantly-relected American ticket. So strong indeed are the symptoms of a powerful reaction in favor of Americanism in the part of the State where I reside, that the leading Republican newspapers which opposed and ridiculed us last year, have been driven into an avowal and advocacy of American principles as the only means of preventing a general describes to the American party. This system of tactics will not accomplish its purpose, much less decoy any Americans into the Republican camp. We stand resolutely on our own platform, will fight gallantly under our own benner, but will gladly see our party rediffered by all who agree with us in principle. But we repel and will steadfastly repudiate all groffers of coalition with any other party. At a time when the party by which we were beaten in this State last Fall is rapidly disintegrating and crumbling to pieces, it would be more than absurd, it would be imane, to trust the fortunes of Americanism to its keeping because a portion of that party approve of our sentiments. The general opprobrium which has fallen on the legislative management of last Winter will ruin any party that holds such relations to the Republican leaders that it must share the responsibility of their grees abuse of power. But we stand firmly by party that holds such relations to the Republican leasers that it must share the responsibility of their gross abuse of power. But we stand firmly by our own colors, we are certain of large recruits of heart Republicans who are disgusted with their unsafely large the state of t